REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,678.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MECCA, 1450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Nagapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 198 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	Including Wines
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation : and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 130
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131
To Suez	„ 220	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GUINEVERE, Captain Nicholas, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Guinevere.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

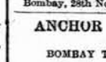
A LOT OF

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2962	456	..R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	..A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	..G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	..N. W. Hasel-wood	R.N.R. 1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	..A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	..J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2503	400	..N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

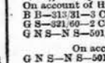
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	..Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	.....Geo. Read.....	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	..Jas. Laird.....	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL ..	—	29th November.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE ..	—	24th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL ..	28th Nov.	10th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.)INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of Leather Beltings and Steel Bars.
A quantity of Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.
10 Cases T. Red Prints.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
5 „ Grey Shirtings.
On account of Heptoola Tyebjee and Abdoolhusson Tyebally.
B B—213-31—3 Cases Foolscap Papers.
G S—321/60—2 Cases Foolscap Papers.
G N S—N S—591/582—15 Cases Foolscap Papers.

On account of Abdoolhusein Abdoolally.
G N S—N S—591/582—4 Cases Foolscap Papers.

On account of Messrs. Dadabhoy & Co.
M—H A—24—1 Case Boots and Shoes ex s. s. Indus.

On account of Hajee Jeeva Noormohmed.
S A L H } 96/98—132—4 cases Manchester Flannel.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class ; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

MATHERAN HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.

BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."

BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

SPARKLING "AVALON" For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned. Per dozen quarts Rs. 16.

"Hitherto all attempts to preserve the 'Must' of the apple for a sufficient time to perfect it into a true wine have failed, but the difficulty has been surmounted, and Sparkling Avalon bids fair to outrival the finest Epernays. It contains, in a perfect degree, all the elements of a good wine, while the extremely moderate price places this really delicious wine within the reach of all."—*Civil Service Gazette*

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne ..... Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
„ ..... „ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.

KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry .. Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 ..... „ 30 „

CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port ..... Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port ..... „ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port ..... „ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine ..... „ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

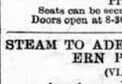
SPECIAL NIGHT!

BENEFIT OF
MISS FLORA FORD.
THE POPULAR AND FAVORITE
SONG AND DANCE ARTISTE.

The Performance will commence with the one-act Comedy,
HORRIBLE REVELATIONS,
followed by, for the
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE
HIGH PEDESTAL DANCE,
BY
MISS ADA FORD.
To conclude with the original Burlesque
By Conway Edwardes,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI;
OR
THE BLIGHTED FLOWER!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Capt. Bozzoni, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 10 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the MATTER of JUGJIVUN HEMJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition of JIWAN GHELA, a Munim of Bhugwandas Bhowanbhai, a Merchant at present residing at Bhownuggur, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name of BHOWAN RAMJI, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-fifth day of November, Instant, and whereas the said Jugjivun Hemji has been THIS DAY duly adjudged INSOLVENT under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within 30 days from this date, file in my Office, a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 25th day of November 1876.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 27th day of November 1876.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. Per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons: fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ;
CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pics, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling ; by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Men of Mark : a Gallery of contemporary Portraits 1876	15 12
Kutter's Hydraulic Tables, Translated by L. D'A. Jackson, C.E.	8 0
Palmer's Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language	6 12
Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1877	0 12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume for 1876	*5 8
Tyndall's Lessons in Electricity	1 12
Wood's Treatise on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica, &c.	8 12
The Trident, the Crescent, and the Cross : a view of the Religious History of India during the Hindoo, Buddhist, Mahomedian, and Christian Periods ; by Revd. J. Vaughan	6 0
Cox's Practical Treatise on Heat, as applied to the useful Arts	8 0
Amongst Machines : a description of various Mechanical Appliances used in the Manufacture of Wood, Metal, and other substances	4 12
Lawson's Disease and Injuries of the Eye, their Medical and Surgical Treatment, Edn 1877	6 12
Rankin's Water Analysis, new Edn. 1876	3 4
Tyrol and the Tyrolese ; by W. A. B. Grohman	8 12
The Engine Room ; who should be in it and what they should do	2 4
Tennyson's Queen Mary	3 12
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	13 4
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol I	5 12
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, edition 1876	6 12
System of Land Tenure in various countries ; by Sir G. Campbell	2 4
The Young Rajah's Story of Indian Life and Adventure ; by W. H. G. Kingston	3 4
Cassell's Old and New London, vol. 5	5 12
Cassell's History of Protestantism ; by Dr. Wyllie, vols. 1 and 2. Illustrated	11 8
Hurst's Architectural and Surveyors' Pocket Book, edn. 1876	3 4
Molesworth's Engineers' Formula and Hurst's Architectural and Surveyors' Pocket Book, in 1 vol	8 0
British Manufacturing Industry : Provisions, Brewing, &c., Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c., Birmingham Trade, Guns, Lock, &c., edn.	2 4
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition 1876	10 0
The Races of Man and their Geographical Distributions from the German of Oscar Peschel	5 12
Gilbert's Fifty Rab Ballads. Illustrated, new edn	4 12
Craig's Your Luck's in Your Hand ; or the Science of Modern Palmistry	2 4
Field's Aural Surgery : a Treatise on the Curable Form of Ear Diseases	3 12
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	4 12
Blasema's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music	3 4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotewall	8 0
Campbell's My Circular Notes, extracts from Journals, &c, written while Travelling Westward Round the World, 2 vols	15 12
Cassell's Illustrated, Shakspeare. Illustrations by Gustave Dori, handsomely bound, 3 vols.	39 0
The Adventures of Captain Mago, from the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated	6 12
Eastern Persia : an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission ; by Sir E. J. Goldsmid, 2 vols.	26 4
The Roof of the World, being a narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c.; by Lt-Col T. E. Gordon. Illustrated	19 12
Wilson's Prehistoric Man : Researches into the origin of Civilization in the Old and New World, 2 vols	22 12
India in 1875-76 : The visit of the Prince of Wales ; a Chronicle of His Royal Highness' Journeyings ; by Geo. Wheeler	7 12
The Geographical Distributions of Animals ; by A. R. Wallace, 2 vols. Illustrated	26 4
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	6 12
London Society, new vol. the 29th	6 8
The Bertram Family ; by the author of Chronicles of the Shonburg Cotta Family	4 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, 1876.	3 12
Markham's History of Persia	13 4
Rawlinson's 7th Oriental Monarchy	17 8
Field Exercise and Evolution of the Army, Pocket Edn.	1 0
Rifle Exercise and Instruction of Musketry Pocket edn.	1 0
Bow Bells Annual 1876	0 12
Bow Bells Almanac 1876	0 8
Turkistan : Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja ; by Eugene Schuyler, 2 vols. Illustrated	26 4
Fox's Epitome of Skin Diseases	1 12
Cavalry Regulations, new edn. 1876	3 0
A Treatise on Lathes and Turning, simple mechanical, and ornamental ; by W. H. Northcott	11 4
Choke-Bore Guns, and how to load for all kinds of Game ; by W. W. Greener	4 12
Modern Breech-Loaders, Sporting and Military ; by W. W. Greener	4 12
Middlemarch ; by George Elliott	4 12
Nautical Almanac for 1877	2 0
Hopkinson's Engineers' Practical Guide and the Working of the Steam Engine Explained by the use of the Indicator	8 0
Spon's Workshop Receipts	3 4
The Complete Practical Mechanist, Embracing Lathe Work, Vice Work, Drilling, Taps and Dies, Hardening and Tempering, &c ; by J. Rose	6 12
The Comedy of the Noctes Ambrosiana ; by Christopher North	4 12
Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany	4 8
do Lessons in Elementary Botany	3 0
Shakespeare's Almanac for 1877	1 0
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery	8 0
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols	15 0
Dickens's Sketches ; by Fez. Household edn. Illustrated	1 12
Shorter English Poems ; by Henry Morley. Illustrated	8 0
Chemia Coartata, or the Key to Modern Chemistry ; by A. H. Calloneyer	4 12
Memoirs of the Sansons, from Private Notes and Documents ; by H. Sanson	4 12
Tomo's Manual of Dental Surgery	6 12
Clinical Studies, illustrated by Cases observed in Hospital and Private Practice ; by Sir J. R. Cormac, vol. I.	12 8
Infant Feeding and its Influence in Life ; by C. H. F. Routh, edn. 1876	4 12
Wood's Treatise on Therapeutics comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, 2nd edn. revised and enlarged	8 12
The Civil Service of the Crown ; its rise and its constitution ; by W. C. Bryant	2 8
Life of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort ; by Theodore Martin, 2nd volume	11 4
Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities, new and revised edition	4 12
The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe ; by D. De Foe. Illustrated	3 4
Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements ; by Q. A. Gillmore	5 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome Spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 4
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED NEW SUPPLIES OF

HARMONIUMS ..... from Rs. 110 to Rs. 850
AMERICAN ORGANS ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
PIANOFORTES ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200
HARMONIFLUTES ..... from Rs. 45 to Rs. 85.
ORCHESTRINES ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600.
GUITARS ..... from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120
VIOLINS ..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120
BANJOS ..... from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45.
FLUTES ..... from Rs. 2 to Rs. 64
FLAGEOLETS ..... from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
CONCERTINAS ..... from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
Do. ENGLISH ..... from Rs. 55 to Rs. 100.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Full particulars and Catalogues on application to

S. ROSE & Co.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a number of splendid 7 Octaves New Sympathetic Grand Squares, which S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire on special terms, *inclusive of tuning.*

N.B.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Agents and Importers of the noted Sympathetic Piano.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. S. ROSE & Co. have secured the services of an excellent Pianoforte Tuner from London, who holds the highest certificates as to ability in his calling.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.
Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S
WANDERINGS.

INTRODUCING
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
PEMBERTON WILLARD,
England's Greatest Character and Change Artist,
in his
Sketches from every part of the Inhabited Globe, with Song, Dance, or Musical Selection peculiar to the country and character personified.
AND
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES,
OR
Entire Changing Costume of six distinct Characters (male and female) without leaving the stage or eyes of the audience, and without accessory or assistance of any kind.
THE MOST WONDERFUL TRANSITIONS OF CHARACTER EVER WITNESSED
Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI,
THE
ACCOMPLISHED PIANISTE AND ACCOMPANISTE.
T. HUDSON,
THE
QUINTESSENCE OF ECCENTRICITY.
Miss MARGUERITA WYNN,
THE
ADMIRED SOPRANO.
ERNEST VOLTAIRE,
THE
PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... 2 | Pit 1

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and where can also be obtained Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Doors open at 8 30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELHI ASSEMBLAGE—CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all Stations of this Railway for Delhi, and the holder of each of such Tickets will be entitled to take one Third Class Servant's Ticket. These Tickets will be issued on the 15th of December next and intermediate dates, available for return on any day up to and including the 15th of January next, and they will be charged at a fare and a quarter over this Railway, to Jabalpur, and at a fare and a half for First and Second Class Passengers, and at two single intermediate class fares for each servant over the East Indian Railway, between Jabalpur and Delhi ; through Tickets being given.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at the usual fare and a half for the double journey will also be issued from all stations on this Railway to Delhi on the First of December and intermediate days available for return on any day up to and including the 31st of January next.

This notice is in lieu of the one dated the 9th November, instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1876.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative .. quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS ..... per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline ..... quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative ..... pints per doz.	9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH NOV. 1876.

No political intelligence of any kind is reported to-day, but a belief in a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question is evidently gaining ground in London, Consols yesterday having advanced from 95¼ to 95⅝ and French Rentes from 104½ to 105.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to improve, yesterday's report being active, sales 20,000 bales, spot quotations showing an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Fair Omrawuttee, and 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Reuter gives no arrival quotations, but from private sources we have the following :—

Good Fair Dhollera F. F. clause Nov.-Dec. Canal 5 5-16d.
Fully Good Fair Omra F. G. F. ,, Jan. Feb. ,, 5⅜d.
Good ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5¼d.

all of which show a loss of about ⅛d. per lb. on the quotations current here.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported to be in good request, but business checked by the firmness of holders. Prices as quoted by Reuter are the same as on Friday last with the exception of 45 inch Mulls which are 1½d. per piece higher, and 40 s. Mule Twist which has advanced ½d. per lb. Monday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12½ cents., an advance of ⅛, and March shipment at 12⅝ cents., an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts	41,000	36,000	38,000
Three days' ,, ...	70,000	61,000	61,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,713,000	1,492,000	1,338,000

The London General Produce Markets are still unchanged in every respect. A further withdrawal of £324,000 from the Bank of England is reported, making £840,000 withdrawn since last Thursday's return.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange to day has shown the usual Wednesday's firmness, in anticipation of Council drafts, and rates are fully 1/16d. to ⅛d. higher all round. The general impression seems to be that allotments will be made at 1s. 9d. per rupee, in which event the present position is justified, but whether it can be maintained is a question on which considerable difference of opinion appears to exist. So far as this market only is concerned there is nothing to support Exchange ; on the contrary, looking to the probability of a late Cotton season, and the large amount of Silver on the way out, the influence is the other way. China, however, appears to be an unknown quantity in the calculation, and the probable supply of Silver is as much a matter of doubt as ever, so that it is difficult to foresee the course of affairs from day to day. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 15/16d to 1-9 per Rupee	
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 9¼d.	
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unchanged, say 1/16 premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

In Government Paper we have not heard of any transactions of importance and we still quote :—Fours, Rs. 98¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 101¾.

The Share Market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher. Land and Press Shares are unchanged throughout. Spinning and Weaving Companies are weaker owing to the advance in Cotton, and in most instances we quote a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton has been very strong owing to the accounts from Liverpool and dealers are asking an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy all round. At this level, however, exporters are quite out of the market, and with the exception of some purchases for the local Mills, we have not heard of any purchases of importance. We quote :—

Old Dhollera F. G. F. ready	...Rs. 193 per candy	f. p.
,, ,, G. F. ,,	... ,, 188	
New ,, F. G. F. Arr. delv...	,, 194	,,
,, Hingunghaut, Best ,,	... ,, 227	,,
,, Ginned Broach ,, Feb.	,, ... ,, 217	,,
,, Akote ,, ,,	,, ... ,, 207	,,
,, Omra Fully Good Fair ,,	,, ... ,, 203	,,
,, ,, Good Fair ,,	,, ... ,, 195	,,

Freights continue very quiet. A large line by steamer for Liverpool was taken up by speculators late yesterday at £2 and rates have since been done at £2-1-3, but there is nothing to closing rate to-day. By sail there is nothing whatever doing.

Piece Goods are quiet at unaltered prices. Importers are firm owing to the upward tendency at Home, but dealers only operate to a limited extent unless at a concession in price. For local Yarns a very active demand continues and considerable sales have been made to-day at an advance of ¼ anna per lb.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	695
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	165
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

AND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	13,948	2,000	all		25	995
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all		..	120
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. a.	540
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10	do.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 3	0	p. c.	268
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13	14	0 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	21	0	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	13	1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	13	9	15 do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	s* 1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16	,, 1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	900	2,500	all	..	,, 2,515
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowanyggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100	p.s. 1,500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65	p.s. 1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10	p.s* 130
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100	p.s. 870
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhuramsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,000
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,250	all	100	p.s. 1,075
Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.s* 1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120	p.s. 1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45	p.s* 1,095
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80	p.s* 1,135
K. Nucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	900
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	..	Nil 1,000
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	75	p.s* 1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petits.....	1,000	1,000	all	70	p.s* 1,305
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80	p.s* 1,360
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
orind S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80	p.s* 820
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50	p.s. 955
Do do. ½ Share.	400	1,000	250	125	p.s. 200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	600

* Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 25th November, 1876

	Open, 493½ Miles.		
Coaching	46,841	0	0
Merchandise	87,194	0	0
Others Receipts	332	0	0
Telegraph.....	529	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,35,416	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1875.

	Open 493½ Miles.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	67,180	0	0
Merchandize	82,494	0	0
Other Receipts	535	0	0
Telegraph	460	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,50,669	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	15,243	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Cyrene, 592 tons, Captain R. Turnbull, will sail to-day for Ballasore in ballast.

The Ship City of Philadelphia, 1,437 tons, Capt J. Call, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Ship Lady Egedia, 1,238 tons, Captain G. Self, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Hore, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Mr. Buckman as passenger.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Janjeera (November 28th), with one hundred deck passengers. She sailed, yesterday for same ports with forty deck passengers.

The s. s. Perentiz, 1,067 tons, Captain Armstrong arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (October 21st), with a cargo of 1,310 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain W. H. Packley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (November 10th,) via Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Markest, Mr. and Mrs. Framjee Bomanjee and two children.

The Ship Lady Caithness, 1,264 tons, Captain A. Carnell, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (August 15th), with the following cargo :—6 casks ink, 14,993 bars iron, 1,059 bundles iron hoops, 77 packages earthenware, 19 cases marbles, 25 bottles quicksilver, 200 tubs steel iron, 5 boxes candles, 14 cases toys, 73 cases oilmanstores, 20 cases slate pencil, 100 boxes windowglass, 25 cases sharpening stones, 12 packages merchandise, and some packages Government stores, and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail Steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing on the 1st December at 10 a. m.—For Genoa.—Mr. James Furrell and sister, Dr. H. W. Graham Mrs. graham, one child, one infant, and one Native ayah, Mr. W. Clark, one child and one native servant, Mr. R. H. Clifford, one infant, one European nurse, and Mr. J. Whitfield.—For Aden—Mr. Kessowjee Canjee, one friend, one boy, Mr. Heerachund Tullockchund, one friend and one boy, Mr. Kheema Nursey, Mr. Bhaugwat Ramchunder, Mr. Pragjee Lowjee, one friend, Mr. Gainoo Sucroo, one woman and Mr. Abdoolally.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 29.

From London.

Mirzapore s—80 cases yellow metal sheets, 75 cases copper sheets and 9,814 bars, iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Shamjee Morarjee and Co; 57 casks beer, Jehangir Rustomjee Baliwalla; 75 casks do., Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee and Sons.

Suez s—60 kegs nails, Hassamally Lalljeeya ; 10 hogsheads ale and 15 cases champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 7 cases oilmanstore, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

From New York.

Caperna, 1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s—19 cases gingerwine, 34 cases rum, and 27 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 29.

Nepaul s—3 cases peacock feather, Volkart Brothers ; 5 cases peacock feathers, Meraljibhoy Dama ; 5 cases fishmaws and 3 cwts D horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 12 bales hides, Abdool Osman Khan Mahamed ; 8 cases mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa ; 50 cases oilbanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 18 cases peacock feathers, Cadur Esmail ; 102½ cwts coffee, Thakersee Khetsee ; 3 bales hides, Dhurumsey Veljee.

For Marsailes.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Lady Cairns	Carvell	London Aug 15.
29	Orissa (s)	Pockley	Jeddah, Nov 10.
	Presnitz (s)	Armstrong	Cardiff, Oct 21.
	Pehlwan (s)	Ashton	Janjeera, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Branksome Hall (s)...	Hore	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Ashton.....	Coast and Janjeera.
	Mindora	Slack	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lady Egedia, Self, to Calcutta.
Ship City of Philadelphia, Call, to Calcutta. Barque Cyrene, Turnbull, to Ballasore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa, to Jeddah, and &c.
Steamer Wickham, to Marseilles and Kurrachee.
Ship Edith Warren, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Ulysses	Kelly	Liverpool, Aug 1.
	Ava (s).....	Day	Bombay, Nov 19.
	Scotia	Starratt	Bombay, Nov 11.
	Ispahan.....	Brown	Liverpool, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
24	Orion (s)	.....	.....
	Stade of Alabama....	.....	.....
	Furness Abbey	.....	.....
25	John Gambles	.....	.....
	Southport.....	.....	.....

Australia s—8 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.
Nepaul s—7 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—4 bundles hides, H. Cisson and Co.

For Calcutta.

Mecca s—114 bales cotton, Young and Co; 200 bales Killick Nixon and Co. 87 bales cotton, Jankidass Toolsee dass ; 63 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowrungroy.

HIGH COURT.—30TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Cause.

691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin, —Part heard.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

Long Causes.

222-76—Khunderao M—Nuranjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomcea vs Bai Shamsoodeen, widow of M H Khan.

349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

421-76—In person—Jerabjee Framjee and another vs Shapoorjee Nowrojee and others—Lynch and Tobin.

The new long causes fixed for 3 th November will be called on upon the above named day ; but only undefended suits will be proceeded with, or consent Decree taken. Defended suits will come in their order after those standing over have been disposed of.

New Long Causes fixed for 30th November 1876.

463-76—Jefferson and Payne—Dadabhoy Rustomjee C vs Sorabjee Pestonjee F and another—Lynch and Tobin.

467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Casumjee—N N Kothare.

474-76—Mr Skepsey—Goolabdass Motiram and others vs Bai Jeewibai and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

76-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Shroff—Prescot and Winter.

461-76—Mr Macfarlane—Lalljee Shamjee and others vs Albert Mills Co Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

483 76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmed Sahib Abdool R and others vs Munjee Elias Cadur &c and others—Mr Skipsey.

487-76—Clark and Turner—Morarjee Ookerda and others vs Jaitha Bharmull and another—Balkrishna and Bhugwandas.

489-76—In person—Chand Beebee vs Shaik Adum bin &c and another—In person.

526-76—In person—Begum Sah vs Shahabooddin bin Shaik &c.

492-76—Crawford and Rooney—Soonderjee Jadowjee and another vs Navibai widow and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

494-76—In person—Bawa Rumlall Mohunlall vs Rana Dewa—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Causes which stood over from previous Board.

43-74—Hearn and C—Sitabai vs Wittoba Pandurang and others —Mr Munshi—Part heard.

405-76—Mr Bicknell—Mungulparsad Bhowanipursad vs Framjee Nusserwanjee—Prescot and Winter.

405-76—Muljee and B—Halimabai widow and others vs Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patell and another—Mr. Bicknell.

410-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur vs Peter Kwart and others.

430-76—In person—Radhabai, widow vs Cassinath Dadajee

431-76—Mr Fletcher—Rehimabai, widow vs Guja, woman and another.

432-76—In person—Jeewan Pudman vs Khallecksina Khullanbhoy—A Framjee.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isahbai, &c, vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air.....	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	67·2
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	69·3
General Direction of wind...NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	285

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 23.

Martelli, Surg, Bombay Army Medl. Dept, on duty, from Assirghur.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal 6th P Cavalry, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

DEPARTURES—November 27.

Lamb, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kohat.

November 28.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R H A, from leave to Kirkee.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, November 23.)

Foreign Department.

Capt S Beckett, Asst Political Agent and Supt, Bhawalpur State, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 9th Nov 1876, on return from furlough.

The services of Capt J Burne, of the 3l S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, at present officiating as Asst Political Agent and Supt of the Bahawalpur State, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Capt S Beckett, on return from furlough.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr J A E Miller, Secy to Financial Comr, Punjab, rejoined his appointment on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 1st Nov 1876, relieving Mr G W Rivaz.

Home Department.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, late Offg Secretary to Financial Comr, Punjab, is posted to the Gurdaspur Dist as a temporary arrangement.

Mr L W Dane, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th Nov 1876.

Mr Dane is posted to the Lahore Dist.

Mr P C H Snow, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th Nov 1876.

Mr Snow is posted to the Delhi Dist.

Mr John Walker is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Dalhousie, in the Gurdaspur Dist, vice Mr W Adlard, resigned.

Mr J Frizelle, Judicial Asst, is, on the expiry of his term of duty at Simla, posted to Delhi as a temporary arrangement.

Mr G L Smith, Assistant Comr, from the Gurdaspur to the Delhi district, temporarily.

Surgn G Massay is, on return from furlough, appointed Civil Surgeon of Karnal.

The services of Surgn G C Ross, 4th Punjab Cavy, at present Offg as Civil Surg of Karnal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from such date as he may be relieved by Surgn G Massy.

Mr F St G de L Tucker, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 16th Nov 1876.

Mr Tucker is posted to the Amritsar district.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Bengal Staff Corps, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 12th Nov 1876, at the request of the Qr Mr-Genl of the Army, placing the services of Lt C M Smith, Offg Qr Mr, 3rd Sikh Infy, at the disposal of the Qr Mr-Genl's Dept for duty at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi, without prejudice to his regimental appointment.

Lt C M Smith will travel on duty at the public expense (Paragraph 159, Clause II, Transport Regulations, Part II.)

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 7th Nov 1876, appointing Capt J Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infy, Station Staff Officer, vice Capt J C Stewart, 5th Punjab Cavy, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order dated 4th Nov 1876, directing Capt E B Bishop, returned from furlough, to officiate as Adjt as a temporary arrangement, vice Lt L T Bishop ; and Lt L T Bishop, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876.

Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 p.m.

M. FAWKES, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 27th Nov. 1876.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December :—

BARODA, 26th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd ,,
SURAT, 1st December.

During his present visit to Bombay Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PALLISER—November 27th, the wife of Harry George Palliser, C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAY—November 23rd, at Chinsurah, the wife of the Revd. Lal Behari Day, of a daughter.

LOCH—November 2 th, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MORRIS—November 1st, at Kurnlool, the wife of Andrew B. Morris, Esq., Medical Officer, of a son.

SIME—November 21st, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. John Sime, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARKINSON—KNOWLES—November 14th, at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Revd. R. J. French Smith, Robert James Parkinson, of Frye Estate, Province Wellesley (late of the P. & O. Co.'s Service) to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late William Knowles, of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

GRAINGER—November 16th, at Cherat, Thomasina, the dearly beloved wife of J. Grainger, Esq., R. H. A.

KENNEDY—November 24th, at Calcutta, of Cholera, Richard Kennedy, Government Telegraph Department, aged 26 years.

RICHARDSON—November 22nd, at Lahore, of remittent fever, Georgina Boyce, the dearly beloved (and only) daughter of Richard and Kate Colebura Richardson, aged 6 years, 1 month and 27 days.

WYATT—November 16th, at Goalundo, of Cholera, Grace Milne Falconer, the wife of Harry George Wyatt. November 18th, at Calcutta, Harry George Wyatt and November 23rd at Calcutta, Lou a Jane Wyatt, their only child, aged two an a half years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

India is distinguished for many peculiarities, but we think that she would bear off the palm in a competition with the world for great calamities. History shows how much she has been afflicted with great epidemic scourges, famines, and storms ; and it would almost appear as if the powers of Nature took a savage delight in marring her prosperity and fairness with visitations of terrific scourges. She was visited with a calamity two years ago in Bengal which threatened the lives of about fifty millions of people ; and at the present moment she is afflicted on one side with a serious famine and on the other with one of the most dreadful cyclonic disasters which has ever befallen any country on the face of the earth. Those who remember the cyclone which took place in Bombay more than a dozen years ago will be able to recal vividly to their recollection the dreadful aspects which the storm presented. Houses were blown down. Panes of glass were smashed by the atmospheric pressure. Ships were lifted bodily out of the water and hurled upon the shore, where they were smashed. A number of lives were lost, and a great deal of property was destroyed. But that cyclone was but a pleasant breeze compared with the disastrous storm-wave which has devastated the Delta of the Ganges. At first the Ganges calamity appeared dreadful enough when it was reported that 5,000 lives had been lost ; but now that careful inquiries in the scourged districts have shown that considerably more than 200,00C persons have perished, the catastrophe stands out as one of the most appalling that has ever occurred. The plague of London, the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake, the great fire in Chicago, and the death by fire and suffocation of 2,000 worshippers in Santiago Cathedral, are a few—a very few—of the calamities with which in comparatively recent years the Fates have chosen to scourge poor helpless humanity ; but when the details of this last Cyclone in Bengal become known to the world, it will be found to be as full of horrors as any morbid imagination could wish to contemplate. Stories of the most dreadful kind about the storm have been finding their way into the Calcutta papers, and many of them it was difficult to believe ; but now that we know that a quarter of a million people have been suddenly swept into eternity, there need be little difficulty experienced in accepting descriptions of the more horrible phases of the catastrophe. In a calamity of such magnitude the most dreadful and unnatural events must have taken place. Wild beasts may well have lain down terror-stricken beside harmless brutes ; houses could easily have been swept down, with their inmates, before the flood ; ships may well have been swept many miles inland, and thousands of boats dashed to pieces against each other ; desperate people may well have been swept out of the trees to which they had fled for safety ; and it is conceivable enough that many a tree in the Ganges Delta bore a strange collection of life—reptiles, wild animals, and human beings—when the angry waters were rushing along on their career of destruction. If all the details of events connected with the loss of this quarter of a million of people were made known, imaginative writers would have no occasion to exercise their brains in the creation of horrors, for they would probably find every parallel of the terrible and the dreadful ready to hand in the annals of the Bengal Cyclone of 1876. It must not be supposed that the evil effects of the storm ceased with the subsidence of the tidal wave. On the contrary, there is reason to fear that the flood will be followed by an epidemic outbreak of disease among the survivors in the Delta ; for the flooded lands are now reeking noxious gases under the heat of the sun, and thousands of unburied carcasses, of human beings and animals, are filling the air with a terrible stench. Cholera has already appeared in Backergunge, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the outbreak will not form the nucleus of a great Indian epidemic. We have already appealed to the Bengal people to come forward with assistance to Bombay to battle successfully with the famine that is raging in the Deccan ; but we perceive now that Bengal will have enough to do at home with its charity, for the relief which the ruined people in the Ganges Delta will require must be very considerable indeed. To add to the misery of the situation, disease, distress and opportunity have produced gangs of robbers, who are looting wherever they can do so. A Bengal newspaper actually mentions the horrible fact that corpses are being found with their hands and feet cut off, and gashes in their necks—the handiwork of men who were determined to get the jewels that the dead persons were wearing at the time they were drowned.

The cyclone and storm-wave appear to have expended their fury on the districts of Backergunge, Noacolly, and Chittagong ; and a glance at the map will show how probable it is that a storm-wave occurring in that region could not fail to do immense destruction. The district is honey-combed and broken up with rivers, all parts of the Gangetic delta ; and some of these rivers, such as the Ganges and the Megna, carry powerful floods of water to the Bay of Bengal. The consequences of a tidal wave must, therefore, be tremendous in these districts, because not only does such a wave pour out upon the land its own waters but by rushing up the great rivers, it rolls their floods back, and these, rising rapidly must burst over the surrounding country, and carry destruction with them. The total area of the inundated districts is about 4,000 square miles—Backergunge, with the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore possessing 1813 square miles ; Noacolly 900 square miles ; and Chittagong, nearly 400 square miles. Sir Richard Temple, after a personal inspection of the afflicted districts, has come to the conclusion that not less than 215,000 people have been lost ; and this fatality is distributed as follows among the Deltaic provinces:—Backergunge, possessing a population of 437,000, has lost a fourth of that number ; Noacolly, with a population of 403,000, has lost 90,000 people ; and Chittagong, with a population of 222,000, has lost 20,000. Thus out of a grand total population of 1,062,000, 215,000 people are estimated to have perished. To this terrible human mortality must be added a tremendous destruction of animal life, which, as Sir Richard Temple remarks, although it may not be felt acutely at the present moment, will form a serious obstacle to agricultural operations by the survivors in a few months hence. Well may the Government of India, in reviewing Sir Richard Temple's interesting minute of the 21st December, express the opinion that the calamity is scarcely paralleled in the annals of history. It will take many years before the afflicted districts will be able to recover from its effects, and it ought to be a landmark in the history of even this country of great calamities. The swiftness of the catastrophe must have been terrific, and one may almost gather from Sir Richard's minute that the great waves literally flashed out over the land, and that simultaneously the vast destruction of life was completed. On the evening of the event there were no extraordinary portents of the approach of the storm. The weather had been a little windy, hazy, and hot ; but there was nothing to excite the suspicions of the hundreds of thousands who were shortly afterwards swept into eternity, and, to use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, "a million, or thereabouts of souls, retired to rest apprehending no thing." At eleven o'clock, the wind freshened ; but there was nothing unusual in that circumstance, and the sleepers slept on. Suddenly about midnight the glitter in the starlight of a mighty wave was seen, and the next instant, houses and lands were engulphed, and masses of human beings and *débris* were swept away on the top of the flood. When the sun rose next morning, it shone upon a desolate country and a shivering terror-stricken band of survivors, who were not yet able to realise what kind of calamity it was that had overwhelmed them so suddenly and mysteriously in the darkness. Many had been snatched from imminent death in wonderful ways—some had been able instinctively to catch hold of a friendly piece of wood floating past them, and many had been swept into trees, where they were held tightly by the thorns and the branches until the waters had subsided. Villagers were astonished with the appearance of the corpses of strangers in the midst of their villages, and it was not until the extent of the calamity became widely known that it was found there were few homesteads or villages that had not had dead bodies washed into them from a distance. One of the most striking illustrations of the terrific swiftness of the storm is given by Sir Richard Temple in his story about the escape of the Inspecting Postmaster at Noacolly. Mr. Higgins, on the fatal night of the 31st October, was in his travelling barge, in a creek near Noacolly, and about ten miles from the river Megna. He had gone to bed at eleven without any fear or anxiety whatever. His boatmen had gone on shore, but four native servants were with him on board. Shortly before midnight he was awakened by a cry of "the waters are up!" "Jumping up "he looked out and saw a high wave, "with its crest and top gleaming in the "starlight ; it seemed like a flash ; in an "instant his boats seemed rising up on high ; "he fastened on a life-belt in a few moments ; "another wave came rolling on, and the barge "capsized ; he paddled about in the water all "the rest of the night with the help of the life-"belt ; the native servants clung to spars—three "were saved and one was lost. The water felt "warm to the body, but the air was bitterly cold "to the head or hands above the surface." Mr. Higgins was not the only person who must have prayed throughout that terrible night of darkness for the reappearance of the sun ; for the poor wretches who had clung to branches or spars narrowly escaped losing from cold the life which good fortune had snatched from the jaws of the seething waters. One native, says Sir Richard Temple, was seen to relax his hold on a branch from cold and numbness and to sink into the flood ; doubtless many others succumbed to a similar fate.

The task before the Lieutenant Governor and his officers, of having to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors in the flood-swept districts, and of taking such sanitary measures as will keep down disease, is one full of anxiety, not only because of its magnitude, but also because of the difficulty that exists in communicating with the afflicted parts of the Delta in consequence of the wholesale destruction by the floods of roads, bridges, and boats. This difficulty in moving about will, unless the greatest energy is shown by the Bengal Executive, prove an invaluable ally to the production of epidemic diseases. There must be dead bodies lying rotting in the sun all over the immense tract of country that has been submerged, and well may Sir Richard Temple say that sickness and pestilence are now the calamities which are to be feared. While steaming up a creek towards Dowlutkhan, a town which has been swept right away, together with 2,000 of its 8,000 inhabit

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DELIBERATE MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH NOV.

Lieutenant Harris, of the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, was shot dead to-day by an Afghan sepoy of the regiment whilst at ball practice. It was a deliberate murder. The assassin has been arrested.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 29TH NOV.

The Viceregal Legislative Council met to-day, General Norman presiding. Mr. Hope moved that the reports of the Select Committee on the Opium Bill be considered. He stated that the objections of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay were fully answered by the letter from the Government of India. The Bill, after amendment, passed.

Mr. Hope then introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests in British Burma. Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better control of dramatic performances. Mr. Bayley introduced the Treasure Trove and Law Amendment Bill. It was referred to a Select Committee. The Council then adjourned to the 6th Dec.

MR. CARLYLE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 29TH NOV.

A letter couched in eulogistic terms towards Russia has appeared from the pen of Mr. Thomas Carlyle. It declares that it would be an act of madness for England to go to war against Russia on behalf of Turkey. Mr. Carlyle proposes the expulsion of the Turkish governing classes from Europe and the partition of Turkey between Russia and Austria, while England secured the route to India. He suggests that Prince Bismark should arbitrate on the question between Russia and England.

LONDON, 28TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry but business checked by the firmness of holders 7 lbs. Shirtings 6-1/2

8-1/4 lbs. do. 7-4/4

40s Mule Twist 0-11

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 95-3/8

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 105

Bar Silver 54-1/2

The sum of £324,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Maria Louis.

LINE REPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Eso. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29TH NOV., 7.50 A.M.

French mail steamer Anadyr, from China, arrived.

THE total quantity of cotton exported from India in the month of October this year, when the new season commenced, was 94,632 cwts., valued at Rs. 21,98,672, as compared with 124,863 cwts., valued at Rs. 34,05,503, exported during the corresponding period of last year.

WE learn that in consequence of some detention to the Madras mail train the G. I. P. Railway Company's train left Raichore on Tuesday without any mails from places beyond that station. The mails from the Madras Presidency were not, therefore, received in Bombay yesterday.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Dholepore, 27th November:—"The Maharana of Dholepore opened the quarry line of the Scindia State Railway to-day with great ceremony, driving the engine himself. The quarry line extends from the quarries to the river Chumbul; distance 11 miles. Colonel Bonus, Engineer-in-Chief, was unavoidably absent."

THE Maharaja of Jaipure has taken up the occupation of a gasfitter. His Highness has lighted his own capital with gas and now he wants to light up the Governor-General's Camp with gas during the forthcoming festivities. The Maharaja is a practical ruler, for he is also a carver and gilder; those trades being carried on with considerable success in his territories under his immediate patronage.

DURING the week ended the 18th of November, there were 324 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. In the previous week, the number of deaths was 303, and the death-rate 36·7 per 1,000. There were 57 deaths from cholera, 21 from dysentery, 11 from typhoid fever, and 111 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified:—7 non-Asiatics, 16 mixed races, 220 Hindus, and 81 Mahomedans.

A RUMOUR comes from Calcutta that Rangoon is about to revel in the luxury of a daily paper. A new venture, to be called the *Rangoon Daily News*, is about to be launched. It has a capital to start with, and several contributors have been obtained from various branches of the services, and independent sources. It is intended to join the Press agency or Reuter's service, and the new paper will put in an appearance with the New Year.

THE *Indian Mirror* has been requested to announce that Babu Nobin Chunder Roy, the Honorary Secretary to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans, established at Allahabad some time ago, is prepared to take charge of about fifty orphans. We understand he has already requested Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade to take charge temporarily on behalf of the Asylum of any orphans who may be found in the famine-stricken districts of Bombay.

THE Allahabad paper states that the following promotions have been definitely settled during the transfer of Colonel Allen Johnson to the India Office:—"Colonel Lees becomes Deputy Secretary, Captain Collen 1st Assistant Secretary, Captain Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary; and Captain, T. Deane, Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, 3rd Assistant Secretary. These appointments take effect from the date at which Colonel Johnson quits the Viceroy's party at Bombay.

IN October last, the value of gold imported was Rs. 525,878, and of that exported Rs. 17,24,800; and that of silver imported Rs. 1,38,31,980, and of that exported Rs. 16,25,626, leaving together a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 1,10,07,432. For the first ten months of the year, the value of gold imported has been Rs. 97,24,848, and of that exported Rs. 1,42,93,362; and the value of silver imported was Rs. 5,88,64,950, and of that exported Rs. 2,20,36,746, leaving altogether a balance of imports in favour of this country of Rs. 3,22,59,690.

A HINDU police sepoy was converted to Mahomedanism by his own will in the Abbottabad Cantonments on the 19th instant; but his other Hindu brothers and shopkeepers, &c., being informed of the fact, and highly incensed, ran to the 'musjid" and having overcome a few Mahomedans, who were at the time present there, caught the sepoy, brought him out of the musjid and commenced beating and otherwise ill-treating him, and then took him to one of their own abodes. The man, we are told by the Lahore paper, is to shortly come before the Assistant Commissioner in order to state whether it is of his own free will that he has been converted.

IN reply to a letter from Mr. Laxumon Jagannath, His Highness the Gaekwar's District Nowsari, dated 26th November 1876, stating that he has been raising subscriptions in aid of the funds which have been created in several parts of the Presidency where scarcity of food exists, and as there is some difficulty as to the way of remitting the money when collected, requesting to be informed if Government have issued any orders to the Collectors to receive the money and to remit it to the famine-stricken districts free of charge, the following resolution has been passed:—Government authorize treasury officers to receive donations and subscriptions for the relief of the prevailing distress and to remit the amount free of all charge by public service transfer receipts.

AMONGST the presents brought from England by Sir Salar Jung for the young Nizam are a handsome clock striking the minutes; an album containing pictures of celebrated personages and places; a valuable diamond ring, rich silks and velvets, embroidered with gold; a gold tea set; two marble tables; two singing birds; and a number of watch charms and pendants. Altogether, it is said, the articles cost about Rs. 50,000. It appears that a machine for coining money was also brought for the young Nizam. "A more appropriate present could scarcely be given," says the *Deccan Times*, "and we should not at all be surprized if the astute Minister took this way of gently hinting to his master that the currency in his dominions requires improvement."

THE effects of the late Cyclone have within the last few days been met with off the coast on which the disaster occurred. We read in a Calcutta paper:—"Captain Pickard, of the Stratton Audley, reports having, while sailing up the Bay of Bengal, come across a life-boat turned upside down. It was what is called "clinker-built," with metal air-tight compartments. The boat was painted white, had a hole knocked in the bottom, and about it there were many fish, as though there was some prey for them inside. The Stratton Audley towed the both for two hours, but was obliged at length to cast it off. On the 10th and 11th instant they experienced rough weather; and about 80 miles from the seaface in the N. E. they saw many bodies of men and cattle. Some of these appeared to be very fresh, though they had perhaps been bleached and preserved in the salt water. Many were naked, but some were clothed. Live buffaloes were found swimming out many miles at sea. No doubt these were some of the relics of the storm of the N. E. There was also considerable quantities of wreck met with. According to appearances, there is every probability of more bad weather.

THE *Englishman*, referring to an article from the *Pioneer* about slave girls and slavery in Bengal, which we publish to-day in another column, says:—"We were inclined at first to look upon this as an isolated and exceptional case; for our own experience of what, for want o a better word, must in India be called slavery, has been of a very reassuring character. More strict enquiry, however, leads us to a belief that tyranny of the sort brought to light by the *Pioneer* is more common than we had supposed, at least EasternBengal; and the more we think about it, the more we realise what a grave reproach to our rule such tyranny is. The abuse is welded on to the national character, and the cherished institutions of the country, after such a fashion that it is hard to see how Englishmen can interfere to prevent it; and, yet, the reproach must attach to the English administration of the country, and it must be done away with, as *suttee* and female infanticide, which were once more cherished abuses, have been done away with. It may be remarked here that, although *suttee* and infanticide, sentimentally considered, are, of course, very horrible seeming matters to think about, they certainly never brought upon the country anything approaching to the burden of misery slavery can bring to bear upon its victims, daily and hourly."

THE visits of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner to some of the mofussil towns can hardly have been very pleasing to the powers that be in those places. At Sholapore he told them that their town was a very dirty one, but that it could be made, owing to the formation of the ground on which it stands, as clean as any in India. Dr. Hewlett, or as he is called in official papers, Mr. Hewlett, has lately visited Belgaum and he condemns the sanitary arrangements there as strongly as those in Sholapore. The fact is that from time immemorial the inhabitants have made their own arrangements on their own premises, and would not have been and still are in close proximity to the out-houses, and so long has this lasted that contamination of all the wells in Belgaum seems to be threatened, for no clearance of the out-houses has been made within the memory of man, leaving out the oldest inhabitant altogether. Huge pits are also filled with night-soil at a short distance from the town; these pits are 20 feet square and 6 deep, and are made to answer the purpose required for twelve months, but instead of being covered with earth they are allowed to remain open and consequently to give out most offensive vapours. Belgaum has had a Municipality since 1852, but appears to have wanted a health officer. These visits of the Sanitary Commissioner are doubtless productive of much cost and trouble to the inhabitants, but apparently they are required to keep off attacks of fever or epidemics which might have easily occurred at any time.

THOUGH not in a position to affirm the truth of the rumour, the *Indian Daily News* states that Sir Richard Temple has repented of the evil he sought to do to Mr. Pilot Simons by depriving him of his means of earning a living for his family, and has conferred upon him a post in the Custom House. It is said that he is to become an appraiser, an appointment for which eighteen years' service on the river may be supposed to have qualified him. Verily there is a fitness of things when it is once discovered. The same paper says:—"We understand that Mr. Matson, branch pilot, has memorialised His Excellency the Viceroy in reference to his suspension by the local Government for alleged misconduct when pilot in charge of the s. s. Duke of Argyle on the voyage when His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and party were passengers to Madras. Whatever view His Excellency may take of Mr. Matson's case, we fear the period of his suspension will have nearly expired before the decision can be communicated. Should the view taken be favourable to Mr. Matson, it would place the local Government in a somewhat awkward position, as in common justice Mr. Matson would have to be refunded what his average earnings would have amounted to during the six months of his suspension. This average would probably far exceed the amount of the income of a branch pilot on the salaried list. It is not obvious what course Lord Lytton might take in this matter. The presumption is that he would not show such deference, even to a like duke, as Sir R. Temple did, in suspending an officer without trial, apparently only to oblige a duke probably on the principle enunciated by Byron with respect to Moore, that "Tommy dearly loves a lord."

Vanity Fair says:—"Mr. E. J. Reed has been talking at Pembroke much as he wrote from Russia. He shows clearly the importance to Russia of 'the free passage of the Bosphorus,' and therefore declares that 'the Bosphorus must be made free.' He cares nothing for the fact that the Bosphorus is Turkish as much and by as good a claim as the Solent is English; he cares nothing for treaties; declares that the Black Sea Clause was 'naturally' torn up, and recalls not only without shame for his own country, but with exultation, that 'Russia defied England to enforce it if she could.' He tells us, too, that 'the Turkish Empire must be removed or changed before the Bosphorus can be made free, and it is not surprising, consequently, that all the strength of Russian feeling throughout the empire is directed against Turkish rule.' He even proposes that we shall join Russia, and 'insist on the disarmament of the Bosphorus by Turkey,' which, as he had already explained, means the 'removal' of the Turkish Empire. It is astounding that any body of men probably honourable themselves in their private dealings, and accustomed to observe and to require others to observe their engagements, but certainly accustomed to act with more regard to their own interests, should have listened without protest to a proposal at once so nefarious and so suicidal. The speech, however, coming as it does from one in intimate connection with the Russian Government, is valuable as being a more impudent exposition of the designs of that Government than any it has yet dared to publish itself; and it opportunely confirms the remarks we made last week on the subject. We know now from so excellent an authority as Mr. Reed that the object of Russia is to 'remove,' or, in other words, to destroy Turkey, and that she seeks and expects the aid of England in so doing. All that England needs to do is to refuse that aid; the Bosphorus and Turkey are well able to take care of themselves if only we allow them to do so."

THE following account of Livadia, taken from the *Globe* newspaper, will be read with interest at the present moment:—"A name that has for the last month been more constantly and loudly sounded in the public ear than almost any other is that of Livadia. Yet there is scarcely a place in the world about which it is more difficult to get any information. It is known to be situated somewhere in the Crimea, in full view, as a St. Petersburg journal has ostentatiously informed the world, of the waters which wash the coveted capital of the East. But whether it is a town or a village, a palace or a shooting box, very few persons in this country would venture to say. The maps are, of course, mute on the subject, and that enterprising race of men, the special correspondents, seem to have had few opportunities as yet of penetrating into the mysterious domain. It appears, however, from a quotation made by the Paris *Figaro*, that the Yankee 'interviewer' some time ago made his way into the Imperial sanctum, and the result of his expedition has been recorded in one of those dreariest of productions, the American humourist's diary. According to the account given of it by the man of wit and travel, Livadia is a happy combination of Imperial splendour with rustic simplicity. Lying at about three miles distance from the village of Yalia, it is protected on three sides by a giant amphitheatre of sloping hills. The parks and gardens extend far and wide over the sides of the mountains, and amid the luxuriant foliage are seen the bright roofs and porticos of many picturesque villas, belonging not to the Czar only, but to various other members of the Imperial family. These habitations are for the most part as remarkable for their modest dimensions as the grounds are for their size. The most pretentious of them seem to be that of the Grand Duke Michael, which is built solidly in the purest style of Grecian architecture. But the charms which have made Livadia the favourite resort of the present Czar are not those of art so much as of nature. Numbers of small pavilions scattered here and there about the woods attest his love of a climate more genial than that of the mainland. It is accordingly for the beauty of the trees and flowers and the splendour of the scenery that the place ought to be admired, rather than for that elegant luxury with which the Russians, wherever they may be, know how to surround themselves."

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning at five minutes before ten.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Guanoo Rama, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock while lame from a sore foot, and fined Rs. 3.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th Nov., was 56 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 3 tenths.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, per extra steamer Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Thursday) at 5 P.M.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Parry, a European seaman of the British ship Enterprise, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

THE LATE LEVEE.—The name of Captain Percy V. James was omitted from the list of those who were present at the Levée. This information is doubtless of the last importance, but we beg it to be distinctly understood that the responsibility of these and similar omissions lies not with our reporters but with the gentlemen who have charge of the Levée arrangements.

FANCY BAZAAR AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—We understand that the Fancy Bazaar now being held at the Foundling Hospital, Baboola Tank Road, in aid of the Bandora Orphanage, which shelters 170 poor children, will be closed on Sunday evening. Intending purchasers of the really tasteful articles exposed for sale, should therefore lose no time in paying the bazaar a visit.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—We would invite attention to the advertisement in another column in reference to advertising at railway stations. We still hold the leases, which have been running now for several years past, of the spaces at all the stations on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways; with the latter line the lease has just been renewed and we can offer to insurance or shipping companies, hotel-keepers, merchants, traders and others, spaces on the walls of the several stations or in the waiting rooms on the above lines at monthly rates according to the size of the boards. The boards can be prepared at our office and placed in position without any trouble to advertisers.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Amroota Cooshaba. Deceased was a day labourer, employed on board the American ship Xinia, and aged twenty-five years. On the day previous, about 11 A.M., deceased met with an accident while standing on a stage that was suspended by ropes and handing up baskets filled with coal from the hold of that ship. Suddenly one of the ropes of the staging gave way and deceased was thrown into the hold from a height of about eighteen feet, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull and also a fracture of the bone of the right forearm. He was immediately brought on shore and conveyed to the hospital, where he expired half an hour after admission. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a accidental fall into the hold of a ship."

A GREAT TRAVELLER.—Our Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, left for Bombay to-day by the mail train at 1/2 to 5 A.M. He has been in Poona for a few days, after travelling during 9 days all over the Sattara and Ahmednuggur district's, looking after the sanitation of the various villages and stations. He is a great traveller and his energy seems untiring.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 29.

THE FORGERY TICKET CASE.—Further evidence in this case was taken yesterday before the Railway Magistrate in regard to the writing of seven letters which were before the Court, and the inquiry was adjourned until to-day for the production of certain papers. Mr. Xavier applied to the Court to admit one of the prisoners to bail, but the request was refused.—*Id.*

A LITTLE TOO LATE.—The Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha has sent another letter to the Government regarding the state of the famine districts. The information is of an old date—most of it as far back as last month. Only three or four of the reports are dated this month. The Sarvajanik Sabha advises Government to save the lives of the cattle, a measure which has already been taken up by Government. The rush of people to the Nizam's territories is a very old story now. The Secretary of the Sabha gives the Government of Bombay credit for the way in which they have dealt with the emergency, though he thinks that the Government of India should have sanctioned the railway between Dhond and Munmar.—*Id.*

CLOTHING THE NAKED.—We hear that a large supply of little jackets and other articles of clothing have been forwarded by Lady Staveley and the ladies of Poona to Mrs. Grant, for the children under her charge at Sholapore. Some objectors have ridiculed this movement on account of the greater comfort given to the native children in famine districts than to other native children. We cannot sympathise with such people. In the famine districts sickness has made its appearance, and the children there are more liable to be carried off by fever and bowel complaints than in the districts where there is abundance of food. The cloth of which the jackets are made is usually simple unbleached calico, so our readers will see that there is no unnecessary expense connected with the movement.—*Id.*

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

THE trial was continued of Dhunjeebboy Nusserwanjee Jailor, a Parsee tax-collector in the employment of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on charges of fraudulently misappropriating several sums of money amounting to Rs. 723-12, which had been paid to him in his capacity as rates collector on behalf of the Corporation. The defence was that the incomplete report of the 31st October was due to the prisoner's ill-health, that the money was held over to be accounted for at the close of the week following solely for that reason, and that the prisoner's story regarding his having lost or been robbed of the money while he was in the act of taking it from his own house to the Municipal Office was simply and entirely true. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all the counts except the third, which had been withdrawn so that the jury should not be locked up all night, and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

THEFT.

Narayen Soondarjee was found guilty of having, on the 30th of October last, stolen a necklace, a silver lota and a number of other articles from a dwelling house in the occupation of Mistroo Dawjee. The prisoner at the conclusion of a long rambling account of his possession of the stolen property, told the jury he was an ascetic and had no concern for earthly goods, or for rupees, and added that he had no relatives except God above and the jury as his parents here below. The real case, as put before the jury by his Lordship in summing up the evidence, appeared to be that the prisoner, who, after failing in other ventures, had followed what he called his destiny and become a holy man at Walkeshwur, obtained from the prosecutor, when the latter went to pay his devotions at the temples, all possible information regarding his house and property, and then visited the house during the night, when he knew the prosecutor was again at the temples, and carried off a number of cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and other articles, some of which he sold, while he deposited others in the custody of a woman of his acquaintance. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner, who had been twice previously convicted by magistrates in Bombay, to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions will be continued to-day.

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI".—NOVEMBER 24.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—How can we best swindle the Sahibs?

ALL THE CLIMATE—OF COURSE.

Mr. Soosty.—Can you let me have the paper-knife?

Mrs. Soosty.—(rising languidly from the sofa) The idea of making me get up to give it you!

Mr. S.—Of course, I didn't mean you to do it yourself. Why didn't you call a chuprassi?

JORO, JORO!

In Spain, the other day, "an English or Irish gentleman, an amateur bull fighter, killed two bulls in the presence of 16,000 people." There can hardly be much doubt about the nationality of the gentleman. He must have been English, Irishmen are given to producing bulls, not killing them that is left for the base Saxon. Now that the Spanish bulls have been recorded in the press, the victor, we suppose, if given to the low habit of punning, will claim that it should rank among his tauric victories.

A POSY AND APOSER.

Some Bombay doctors think
That the famed Byculla stink
To health is not in any way injurious,
While other grave experts
Say the health it greatly hurts,
A difference of opinion which is curious.

Who on earth is to decide
When the Doctors thus divide,
Who's to solve the problem delicate and posing?
It seems, the truth to tell,
That, in questions of a smell,
Each man must do his own disg-nosing.

LORD LYTTON TO THE RESCUE!!

A FACT.

Applicant for service as Bearer—Hazoor ap kya tankha dega? (Sir, what wages will you give me?)

Master.—Sath roopia mahina (seven rupees a month.)

Bearer.—Ap ma bap, golam ath roopis ka omed rakhta hun (You are my father and mother, your slave hopes of eight rupees.)

M.—Hum sath borobar deta hy. (I always give seven.)

B.—Hazoor ap ath roopia dejia, to golam ko gali be dejia, our marea bhi. (Sir, give me eight, please, then you can give your slave abuse and beat him also.)

M.—Hum sath ko gali our mar deta. (I abuse and beat for seven.)

B.—Hazoor ki farmana golam ko manzur. (Your slave accepts your commands.)

LINES (IN F) TO A HUNGRY YOUNG LADY.

Frogs fresh from fizzing frypans fair,
Freed from fierce fire light's furious flare,
Fit for frail Flora's famished form,
Found feebly fading, faint, forlorn.

From fairy fountain's foaming foot,
From fibrous fern, from fallen fruit,
From field fluresced, frowning fen,
From fallen fabric's fissured face.

Fools fly from fortune's fickle frown,
Fret for feigned, fancied favours flown,
From flaunting fate's fantastic flight,
Far flung, fat frogs few fancies fright.

From fuscous furze four-footed friends'
Faint-falling footsteps fears forefend;
Forsadeth frondiferous forests form,
Foams frenzied foss, frisks frivolous fawn.

SLAVE-GIRLS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(*Pioneer*, November 20.)

MORE than a third of a century has passed since the Supreme Legislature declared that courts of justice in India should cease to take cognizance of the distinction between slaves and freemen, which, in accordance with both Hindu and Mahomedan law, had been previously admitted. It is known that under the former of these systems of jurisprudence, slavery, however its harsher attributes might be ameliorated by a religious or social sense of decency and mercy, was described as conferring on the master the absolute property over the slave. The jurist Jagannatha does not hesitate to associate the non-free menials of the Hindu household in a common category with its cattle under the designation of two-footed and four-footed animals. In fact, the Hindu conception of the condition of slavery was so inhuman, that even in this, a fond, loving family which Judge and Magistrate of Bundelkhund, the Wilberforce, we may justly call him of India, submitted to Government a draft regulation dealing with slavery in this country, he suggested that if it were considered inexpedient to suppress the system altogether, the Mahomedan law, as being more lenient in its provisions, should be universally adopted to the exclusion of that of the Hindus.

In the face of such evidence, it is a strong proof of the advance of civilization in the Hindu community that it has quite given up slavery at least within the territories directly administered by the English Government, and this has been the result of no other influences but those of education and example. The *dasi* so frequently met with in houses of Hindu zemindars has inherited only the name of bondage, and is really a maid-servant poorly paid indeed, rarely receiving more than her food and clothing as the wages of her labour, but still practically free to come and go as she pleases. She is usually an outcast from her home, some weak widow, who has sinned in her youth, and who is glad to find a refuge and be lost sight of in the household of a wealthy protector. The masculine form of her degrading title has even passed into a creditable and honourable affix which such castes as the respected cowherd tribe gladly append to their names.

We fear that such has not been the latter history of slavery among the once much more enlightened Mussulmans of India, if some revelations, which come to us from Eastern Bengal, can be trusted. Those seem to show that a regular traffic in slave-girls has been up to the present year carried on by some of the leading Mahomedans in that part of the country. The matter is not without a certain tragic interest in its outset, and in the circumstances of its discovery. One evening after a subdivisional officer had done, as he thought, with the official labours of the day, and was quietly smoking in front of his bungalow, a rather pretty girl of eighteen was brought before him with her neck closely bandaged up, and charged with having attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. The incident was alleged to have occurred about a week before in the zenana for a Mahomedan zemindar, residing not five miles from the Magistrate's Court. The woman at once confessed her guilt, stating that she was a *chukri* or slave-girl of the zemindar, and that she had rashly attempted to take her own life, because of the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected. This she said, consisted of excessive task work, tank digging and *sucki* pounding, insufficient food, and repeated beating with a rattan. It also appeared that the attempted suicide had been concealed by the zemindar, till two other slave-girls had succeeded in escaping by night from the zenana enclosure. These, in recounting their own woes at the police station, mentioned the fact of the woman lying wounded in the zemindar's female apartments. One of these two latter women was found by the subdivisional officer to bear on her person evident stripes of a cane, said to be inflicted by the zemindar's wife. This was a startling tale for a young officer to hear, who had learned to think of his country's rule that

> "This was thy praise or thy blame
> From bondmen or freemen—to be
> Free from pollution of slaves."

But further investigation did not diminish the verisimilitude of the woman's story. Some four or six women were found who had at different times during the past five years fled from the same zemindar's house, one of them maimed for life by injuries received as she leaped from the zenana garden wall. They all alleged that they had been carried off from their homes by force. It seemed, however, that in most cases the women had taken service of their own free will. They had been outcasted in their native villages on account of indiscretions, and had been made to believe that if they went to their zemindar and made him a sufficient *nazar* or present, he would order their caste fellows to take them back into their *somaj*, or society. Once within the zemindar's house they never got out except by flight at night into the property of some neighbouring Hindu landholder. It was remarkable that in this cruel deceit the woman's relatives were often active abettors. That force, however, was frequently used appeared from the evidence of the *amla* of the well-known Nawab Abdul Gunny Miyan, and a letter from his son Khaja Ahsanullah Khan and Bahadoor, in which that gentleman most properly refused to allow the sirdars of the zemindar to recapture some women that had fled into his property and had appealed to him for protection. Moreover, many of them had been originally slave-girls of relatives of the zemindar in other and often distant districts, and had been sent far from their homes under the charge of sirdars to labour for him. It was in fact the theory of the prosecution, that it was the practice of the Mussulman zemindars of those Eastern Districts to retain as many women as they wanted not especially for immoral purposes, but to use them as slave labourers, free male labour being very expensive; that they forced them to marry their menial men servants, in order to have over them the power that the marriage provisions of the Penal Code provides; and that finally, if they proved too refractory, their masters interchanged them sending them to distant districts where the loneliness and hopelessness of their position might at last quench their longing for home and for freedom.

The sequel of the case is perhaps the most regrettable part of it. The magistrate before whom it first came for trial was obliged temporarily to leave the district, and the police investigations were suspended. The case dragged its length along for months, the wealthy zemindar was represented by an English barrister, who persuaded a second magistrate to disbelieve the oral evidence of the wretched women. Their striped backs, however, wrung from him a conviction for—simple assault and a fine. The peculiarity of the case does not end here. The first Magistrate had fined the zemindar Rs. 1,000 for concealing the original suicide through interested motives. This decision was appealed to the District Judge, who, although the income of the offender was calculated at a lakh and a half of rupees a year, reduced the fine to Rs. 500, at the same time recognising the fact of the cruelty which had driven the poor would-be suicide to attempt her own life.

This impunity of rioting in Eastern Bengal has long been its disgrace. If to this is added the opprobrium of a cruel female slavery, the fact is not creditable to our administration.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

WHAT THE PRESENT BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH SAID 24 YEARS AGO.

WE have no intention or desire to arouse the religious antipathies which somehow or other are an Englishman's inheritance; but the most interesting feature in the discussions on High and Low Church principles is decidedly their political bearing and under this view four religious disputes on Auricular Confession, involving as that doctrine does the complete dominion of the priest in the senate as well as in the sanctuary, the following extracts from a speech delivered by the Rev. W. C. Magee whilst he was one of the ministers of the Ostagon Chapel, Bath, and before he was made Bishop of Peterborough will be read with interest. We have not given any of the arguments Mr. Magee used against Auricular Confession in the Church of England as they are familiar to most readers, but only those portions of the speech which appeal to the love of freedom which every real Englishman values above all else. The speech was delivered at the Freemasons' Hall in London at a meeting of the "Protestant Defence Association" on the 10th November 1852:—

I Thank God that I see at last, what I have long prayed and desired to see—the laity of the Church of England coming forward in defence of the Church of England. I have long felt that unless the laity assert, as they have done this day, their proper position as churchmen, and make it thoroughly and practically understood, our English Church will be lost. I am firmly convinced that if the laity continue to do what those present are doing—making their voice loudly and unmistakably heard in the Church—then she will be saved. I am thankful to see that they are resolved to do this. I am glad to see them about to become actors in a struggle of which they have been for a long time unconscious spectators. It is high time that the laity should take that course. It is a plain fact, which there is no use in attempting to palliate, that there are among the clergy of the Church two distinct parties one of them holding the Reformation to be a misfortune, and the other holding it to be a blessing—the one party consequently labouring or yearning to make our Church what she was before the Reformation, the other conscientiously endeavouring to keep our Church what she was made by the Reformation. That struggle has been going on during the whole of the last twenty years. It was at first waged on points of ritual and discipline; but it has at last come before the laity in two plain practical points on which they must decide, and on which they alone can decide.

The first Protestant party are now trying to revive Convocation and introduce Confession. They can do neither unless the laity allow them. The first question is—Shall there be a Convocation? That is a grave question; it is for the laity to consider whether, upon the whole, convocation is so desirable, that for the sake of it they should allow these men, as their representatives, to make laws for the Church, to hold a contested election in every diocese, and to bring about a schism at last. But the gravity of this question is nothing to the next. These men are attempting to introduce auricular Confession in its coarsest and most revolting form. I am not going to insult this meeting, by asking them, whether they would consent to this. I believe every man present is already meeting with a determination not to consent. (Cheers.) I hold that those cheers, loud and hearty as they are, are but faint when compared to the indignant "No!" that would burst from every throat throughout the land in answer to this abomination. But we have been told that practice is enjoined by the Church, and that those who subject young women and children to a rigid examination in the confessional are only discharging their duty as ministers of the Church of England. (Oh, Oh, No, No.) If it be true, there is an end of our national Church. The Church that enjoins that, ceases to be the National Church of this country. But is this practice abhorrent to the spirit of our Church? (Yes.) Then why is it openly and daringly practised, connived at, and approved of? This is a graver question than that of Convocation. Convocation concerns the well-being of the Church, this concerns its existence. (Hear.) Convocation concerns the peace and well-being of the Church, this concerns the peace and well-being of our own homes. (Cheers.) It is matter of vital importance that the laity should clearly understand the true nature and extent of the evil they have to oppose. The abominations which have taken place in Plymouth are of so horrible a nature, I thank God they have been hitherto so new to Englishmen, that I fear they will waste their indignation on Mr. Prynne. If that individual were the only disciple of the Confessional England might well afford to leave him alone in his silent contempt he deserves, or the miserable notoriety for which he seems to have a diseased craving. But when Mr. Prynne tells us that acts such as his are sanctioned by the Church of England, when he points to the necessary results of the principles held by his party, when they are indorsed by the Bishop of the diocese sitting in his *quasi* judicial capicity, when those who are ashamed to do his deeds are not ashamed to defend them, the matter assumes a graver importance, and it behoves us to speak out boldly, and act energetically. (Cheers.) The same Church can no longer hold the men who practice these abominations and the men who abhor them and remonstrate against them. If these men be right, let us depart; but if, on the other hand, they be wrong, let them depart at once, and go to labour in that "other portion of the Lord's vineyard," to which so many of them turn their longing eyes. But the Protestant laity will, by this resolution, that however the matter may be remedied in the Church an auricular confession must not be. (Cheers.) If the defects of the existing system are owing to the supineness of their ecclesiastical authorities, let the voice of the laity arouse those authorities. If there exist any incompetence in the laws to deal with the subject, let them endeavour to reform those laws; if there are in our Scriptural formularies some slightly ambiguous phrases which give no true colour to the practice, let them explain away. The laity of the Church of England have, at this moment, three courses before them. They may submit to those practices; they may accede or they may reform. The first they will not do, the second, I trust, they will never do, and, therefore, the third they must do. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

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I would ask these men who are so industriously Romanizing our Church, whether the Reformation was a mere juggle, in which the people of England were played with—a mere concession to the people, in which nothing was given except that which could not by possibility be kept back? If it were not, if the Reformation were a great reality a victory won by brave and great, and good men, which restored our faith to its purity, and our ritual its simplicity, our laity to their rights, and our clergy to their duties, then what have they so valuable to offer in exchange, that we should give up those blessings for which our martyred fathers died? I remember having read, that when Napoleon established the Empire in France, he restored, among other things, the celebration of the Mass, and when it was being performed in present of one of his marshals, he asked him, "Is there anything wanting there?" The reply was, "Nothing, but the 200,000 men who died to destroy what you have now restored in setting up." Therefore, these men, these anti-Protestants, plume themselves in having succeeded in setting up their "Brummagem" imitation of Romanism, which looks beside the original like a pasteboard cathedral beside St. Paul's—when they decorate their churches with mock-piscinas, sedilias, and rood-screens, and bedeck, and bedizen and bespangle themselves in such a manner as makes it hard to distinguish between a clergyman and a "histrionic performer," as they strut proudly and self-satisfied and complacent look, and say, "Is not that fine? Is not that the true Anglo Catholic style? What is there wanting? I hope they will be told that there is nothing wanting but the few hundred foolish old prejudiced men who died to pull down all that. Then, at that time, a peculiar and wrong-headed; that he is very different from his father; and that though well intentioned (as rich people are always reputed), he is most injudicious and ill advised. Tracts, books of devotion, and even similar works, are free to be had with by the priestess, unless they have been honoured with her imprimatur; and if her friendship is desired no book which she has placed in her Index Expurgatorius must ever be laid upon the drawing-room table. Few works are, according to her, worthy of that holy place, and judging from the specimens to be found at the rectory, these chosen volumes are little likely to be often disturbed in their glory. Another of her missions in life is to regulate the faith and morals of the curates. In a respectable she is a hybrid creature—part inquisitor, part bishop, part Lord Penzance, with a dash of the Spartan mother. She curbs their theological leanings, chastens their enthusiasm, and guides their flirtations. If the rector is easily influenced by his wife's opinions, the curate has to be more careful in his endeavours to please the priestess than to please the priest. A very slight offence against the former may lose him his curacy, if not his reputation. Should the tongue of scandal be moved against him, with or without foundation, and should the rector's wife take up the tale, it is all over with him, because people will think that at any rate his chief's wife must know the rights of the case.

There is only one religious atmosphere in which curates make a firm stand against the genuine overbearing, meddling priestess, and this only exists in extremely few parishes. A Sisterhood forms an opposing army of her own sex, against whose pricks she cannot kick. She may succeed in making life a burden to them, but the Sisters will never strike their flag; and, unless they treat her with utter contempt, they will enter with spirit, and even gusto, into the contest. A holy war now commences between the secular and regular of the parish. Which of the two will succeed—the reverend mother or the wife of the reverend rector? The priestess likes to have entire control of the affairs of the parish; but in cases of sickness recourse must be had to the Sisters, and then they insist upon conducting their own affairs. They will not brook the slightest interference, except from the parish priest himself, and they scout the very idea of advice from his wife. Indeed they regard her very existence as a kind of accident, a temporary affliction sent to try the saints, and only invented. She dislikes the Sisters also because their lives of celibacy seem to cast some aspersion upon her own wedded state. Then, again, no society to promote, no sewers, nor crosses, nor medals, can make her dress rival the sanctity of the nun's habit. She is not married to her mind, too, because many of

times that number of barbarians. But we own to a feeling of doubt whether, in the interests of humanity, pioneering without ample forces is altogether justifiable. If The Khedive is as honest and as determined to put down the slave trade as Colonel Long makes him out to be, he should send expeditions, whether to Uganda or Unyoro, of such proportion and equipment as to convince savages that open attack or secret ambuscade would be equally hopeless. A couple of Englishmen or Frenchmen with a small escort merely invite aggression, though they may ultimately be able to defy it. We see no medium between the mission of the single traveller who insinuates himself his way from tribe to tribe by adroitness and diplomacy, and the commander of a force sufficient to bear down all opposition without coming to blows. Detachments poorly supplied and indifferently organized, which make their way by pitting the friendship of one tribe against the hostility of another, may get to the shores of the Nyanza, but they must rely on having at some time to combat considerable odds, and to shoot down scores of their antagonists. We do not wish to depreciate the attempt of Colonel Long. He is neither a naturalist, nor a sportsman, nor an Arabic scholar; for his quotations in that language show that he has picked up his knowledge of it by ear, and not by critical study. We should recommend him to prune his style, to discard a habit of making quotations at second hand, and, when he next starts on a voyage of discovery, to pay a little more attention to the selection of his subordinates and the purchase of his stores. We shall not discuss the value of his assurances that his master, the Khedive, really has the abolition of the African slave trade at heart. The English conscience is not altogether satisfied on this head, and we can only hope that in any future narrative Colonel Long may have it in his power to adduce such evidence as shall set all reasonable doubt on the subject at rest.—*Saturday Review.*

GUSTAVE DORE IN THE RUE ST. DOMINIQUE ST. GERMAIN.

You must catch Gustave Dore in the vein—and he is not soeveryday—to know that he is an admirable talker, that he has humour (which is rare in Frenchmen), that he has thought much on many subjects, and that he has read, bringing a poetic temperament to the task, good books which railway-library readers have never heard of. He understands Dickens as well as Dante, and has literally revelled for years in Shakespeare. Early in life his strong sense of the humorous led him to the wild imaginative genius of Rabelais; thence to the *Contes Drôlatiques* and *Don Quixote* were natural steps. But his spirit is most at home in vast, weird, dreamy scenes—in the footsteps of the Wandering Jew and the visions of Dante. He delights in fairyland, but he cannot play with the fairies like George Cruikshank. His sterner genius must have more solid food. The Bible lands move his intrepid spirit to its utmost efforts. The grand, the heroic, in nature and in human action are the realms in which he lives. He is out of his natural path when he is with Tennyson and his sweetness and prettiness. He cannot toy with children; he must have men, giants, heroes, seers, to people his canvas; and with these he lives, coming seldom—and then often by unwieldy bounds—into the common workaday world.

Thus it is that Gustave Dore is, chi fly, a solitary man. Since he was a bdy, and the delight of that Bohemian club of men of genius, were art and song, and wit and humour, filled the laughing hours in the *cavean* behind Notre Dame de Lorette, it is doubtful whether he has ever been seen in a cafe. He delights in saying that he lives the life of an Arab. Plain living and high thinking are his choice, albeit all forms of luxury are at his command. During the twenty-two years we have known him he has lived in his mother's house, in the Rue St. Dominique St. Germain; in the midst of the ministries, embassies, and sombre hotels of the old aristocracy. It is here that it is delightful to see him.

You pass under a great gateway, peculiar to the quarter, across the yard, up a broad staircase to a spacious apartment, graced with French taste in the hangings and the furniture; but having, superadded, that air of quiet and comfort which distinguishes a well-appointed English home. You see that all these perfect appointments are the masses of curious and beautiful things, these artful fillings up of corners with valuable nicknacks, and this crowding of treasures upon the walls, are the long result of time. The story of many quiet, happy, active years lies, plain reading, before you. The folios, books, and albums; the musical instruments, the proofs and finished plates, the costly presents—tributes from far and near, from strangers and from loving hands; the pug superbly cushioned in a corner by the arm-chair of the lady of the house, whose loving spirit has followed every footstep of the illustrious son (as much a boy to her now as when he tripped home daily from the Lyce Charlemagne); and finally Gustave Dore himself, who comes forward from an inner sanctum to greet you, a pencil in one hand and a cigar in the other,—make a delightful impression on the mind of the visitor. Dore has not, in his address, the ceremonial courtesies of the conventional Frenchman. His face brightens swiftly as Dickens's used, and he gets quickly through the *banalites* of meeting, to touch the subject on which his vehement unresting mind is ben'. If he be in a sad or moody temper you will see and feel it at once, as he leads you to his work-place; for he must get on with his work while he talks. If he has a grievance or a wrong, you will know it. He is incapable of concealment. He will throw down pencil or brush or graver toss his hair back and give you, in a burst of anger, all that is upon his mind. But the storm is short and is generally dispelled by some sudden reference to a picture in progress, an idea not yet attacked, or some sketch caught up from the mountain of papers, blocks, and drawing-materials which are spread upon a long table in his room beyond the *salle d-manger*.

Dore makes no mystery of his art, like many *poseurs* who are not worthy to light him to bed. He is open to discuss his plans with any friend for whose opinion he has the least respect. He is thankful for a suggestion; if it touches him his fine penetrating eyes are raised from his drawing and fixed intently upon you. His earnestness never knows abatement. He has that in an extraordinary degree which Lord Lytton has called the best majesty in man. So that you can seldom tempt him out of the realms of art. It is his work and his play. When he arrives on his annual trip to London, at the Westminster Palace or the Bath Hotel, his faithful old servant Jean spreads out his drawing and painting materials as soon as the luggage is unbuckled, and Dore's great London trouble is that he cannot get the early *cafe-au-lait* which he has at home, as he sets to work at six o'clock in the morning. Careless busybodies have been wont to talk about the extraordinary rate at which he can produce picture and illustration; the fast being that the sustained power with which he can labour is beyond that of any artist of the age. We called in the Rue St. Dominique one morning, and found that Dore was not at work in his usual room. His servant directed us to the top of the house. There, shut in an attic, he was bending over the copper plate of the Neophyte. He was finishing the first great etching. Against the wall were two rejected plates, each nearly finished.

'Yes, this the third,' said the etcher. 'You see I have the patience of the ox.'

In London he will have the keys of the gallery in Bond-street at night, that he may be able to go there and have some hours in the morning at one of his pictures, before anybody save the most early-doors is stirring. He has been many hours in his little studio at home in the Rue St. Dominique, before he sallies forth, past the old Corps Legislatif, across the Place de la Concorde, to his great *atelier* in the Rue Bayard.

This *atelier*—incomparably the finest in Paris—is a monument that does honour to its owner. Not because it is admirably conceived in every part, and furnished, like theartist's home, with an eye to comfort as well as to the harmonies; but because it is the realisation of a dream of Dore's boyhood. When the hard classical masters of the Rue Bonaparte turned a cold shoulder upon him and even his way to the walls of the Salon was so' clear, he resolved, as he painted valiantly in the modest studio which he built out from his home—and which is now the great *salon de reception*, where he gives his pleasant Sunday evenings and his musicial *soirees*—that he would erect his own exhibition-room, and stand alone in the midst of his own creations, challenging the criticism of the world. More than twenty years ago we talked this over in the Rue St. Dominique, sitting near that picture of a cornfield which is now upon the walls of the gallery in Bond-street. Dore's plan of life was formed then; and this fair building has risen stone by stone as, in the flush and heat of youth, he designed it. He has even worked already beyond the limits of his dream. Twenty years ago there was no thought of the Dore Gallery in Bond-street.

The work done already is immense; but it has not yet taken all the boy out of the man. As has been said, you must catch Dore in the vein to discover the humorist, the conversationalist, and at times the *farceur* in him. When he has, accidentally, a friend or two who have dropped in at the studio in the morning, and whom, in his hearty hospitable way, he has invited to breakfast round the corner at the Moulin Rouge—and where can man make a better breakfast on a summer morning?—and when these are familiar spirits, Dore will toss his paint-covered coat aside, throw himself upon his back on a rug, and, before going out, let his pugs and his terrier run over him, and have a rough play with him, while Jean holds the unpainted coat ready for his master, chiding at the same time any of the dogs that threaten to take advantage of their master's condescension. The agility with which he will spring to his feet, and execute two or three gymnastic *tours de force*, singing and talking and tossing repartees the while, would surprise many an admirer of a genius that, in the manifestations of it known to the world, appears to be wholly absorbed in grand poetic flights. Years ago Dore was a notable gymnast; and now, when he is at work upon one of his immense canvases, it is delightful to see the spring and quickness with which he mounts his ladders, moves about his platforme, and runs down, to look at his effect from a distance.

Let us follow him to the Moulin Rouge. Never was the human frame filled wi h intenser life. We have known only one individual in whom the faculties of observation and apprehension were as acute and unresting as those of Dore, and that was Charles Dickens. It is easy to see why Dore delights in the author of *Pickwick*, and is for ever talking about him. D re recognises in the great novelist powers akin to his own.

Dore, however, has only filfully that which never forsook Dickens, viz., the power of enjoyment, the delight in life, the love of the human face. But with Dore *is* in the vein, his spirits know no bounds. His fund of anecdote, his humourous observation, his store of reading, and, which is more important, his store of thinking, all heightened by a marvellously strong and faithful memory, command the table. His language is richly varied with Rabelaisian flavour at times; but never charged with such despicable slang as that with which the *gommeux* of the Jockey Club defile the language Pascal spake. From extravagant liveliness Dore will lapse in a moment to a serious mood. This is a marked peculiarity of him, and indicates the swift rate at which his thoughts travel, and how deep and thorough is his earnestness. We were laughing our heartiest over an *omelette aux rognons*—Dore's favourite breakfast-dish—and a bottle of St. Julien one morning at the Moulin, when one of the party, a forlorn failure in art, to whom Dore had been a true friend, talked about some whimsical experience of his when he was studying anatomy in the hospitals.

Dore's face grew grave as he listened. The jest passed by him; but the anecdote drew recollections to the surface of his mind; and he began to talk about the necessity of studying the figure from its innermost recesses. The old artist would not agree with him; whereupon Dore reiterated his assertion, and clenched it by bringing his fist smartly upon the table, and exclaiming, 'Si; il faut fourrer la main dedans.'

While we laughed at the force of the expression, Dore fell into a reverie, and his eyes seemed to be wandering over far-off and sad scenes. From this he broke suddenly, springing to his fest; and while ringing for the cigars, carolled the roulades in *Dungue io Son*, in that rich sympathetic baritone which only his intimate friends have heard.

Dore is a musician; and no mean violinist or pianist. In his *salle-a-manger* is the portrait of his dear friend Rossini, given to him by the maestro, with a complimentary inscription to the distinguished young amateur. In the great *salon*, where Dore receives the cream of the intellectual society of Paris, and where few celebrated singers of our time have not been heard, he will sometimes play, over the cigars and coffee, after dinner. His elder brother, Ernest, is a well-known composer; so that music is hardly second to art in the Rue St. Dominique. The central piece of furniture in the Rue Bayard is a piano, at which the painter sits when resting from the fatigue of work.

Dore goes into 'the world.' He is to be seen on first nights at the theatre; he is a steady frequenter of the opera; and in the season, he is at the great official receptions, the embassy festivities and the most brilliant of the private soirees; but he is not fond of society, for the sufficient reason that it interferes with his art. Although, through a long hot evening, he will take nothing more than a couple of glasses of water, the heat and the crowd and the talk tell upon him; and he wants a cool refreshed brain and a steady pulse at six o'clock in the morning. His pleasure is his quiet evening at home, talk in the company of a few cultivated friends—he affects the society of doctors particularly—and music among musicians, and without an audience of more toiletter.

'An artist, sir, should rest in art,' said the Laureate to Ewdard George Earle Lytton Bulwer. Dore lives and moves and has his being in his art.—*The World.*

"THE LAND OF THE SUNRISE."

(Examiner).

THERE is not, within the whole range of Oriental politics, a more interesting question than that which Sir Charles Dilke endeavours to answer in the October number of the *Fortnightly Review*—what will be the permanent results of the Japanese revolution of 1868? Some have professed almost unlimited faith in the ability and determination of that remarkable people to rise to a very high level of civilisation. Others—chiefly the members of the European mercantile community, and the European conductors of newspapers, in the East—regard the revolution as mere sound and fury, as a reproduction of the "first-class classical" baboodom whose civilisation, in Bnsal begins and ends with patent-leather boots. The regulations which the revolutionists have been issuing on the subject of European tail-coats, and European hairdressing, have helped to confirm this contemptuous estimate. Still, the queuecutting mania, supposed to herald the approach of a rebellion against the pig-tailed Tartars, masters of China, shows that Japanese politics may be studied even from the barber's view-point. But a much more plausible argument for scepticism is the nonchalance and completeness of the alleged revolution itself. No c vilisation, it may be said, springs into existence like Athena from the head of Zeus. In this solit- ry case, however, we see the curious spectacle of "two hundred and seventy-eight military princes, porsessing regal power, vast wealth, and separate armies, abdicating, from purely patriotic motives, the station which their families had held for twenty centuries.' Their Tycoon, Shogun, or vice-Emperor consents to become a mere Daimio, or county chief; next, to abdicate even that position. He quietly spends his time in sketching and shooting game; and now Sir Charles Dilck tells us that his ex-imperial Majesty may some of these days accept a portfolio from the Ministry of the revolution that overthrew him! That same Cabinet is fashioned on the European model, with Ministries of Justice, War, Marine, Finance, Education, Public Worship, Foreign Affairs, and Affairs of the Interior, all of them the growth, or rather the creation, of the last eight years. And over them all stands the heir of the oldest dynasty in the world—a hereditary mirror whose name is "dates from Nebuchadnezzar"—who before 1868 had never seen the outside of his own place at Kioto; who, in fact, was deemed too sacred to touch vulgar earth; but who has just been assisting at the openi g of a new railway; and who perhaps will lay many a first stone before he departs to the realm of the Sun-Goddess, from whom both he and his house have descended. These are sober realities of the Japanese revolution. That they are not superficial realities—that their results are likely to be permanently beneficent—that, at all events, there is no reason why they should not be so, will, we think, be admitted by most people who study the subject with care and impartiality.

The statement that the revolution was mer ly a reaction against foreign influence is altogether inconsistent with the plain facts—that the Government has been reorganised on foreign models, and that the Liberals now in power were those who overthrew the old order of things. It is also a suggestive fact that the only party who adhere to the present Chief of the Japan Tories are the *Samurai*, o the retainers of the feudal chiefs, the "two-sworded swashbucklers who, twelve years ago, were the terror o foreigners and all honest natives. Mr. (now Sir Rutherford) Alcock's letter to Lord Russell throw a very unpleasant, as well as abundant, light on the character of those worthies. Sir Rutherford himself narrowly escaped murder at their hands, in broad daylight, and in the streets of Yeddo.

"Foreign influence," says Sir Charles Dilke, "was a pretext. Some of the murders of foreigners by armed retainers of the feudal nobles were caused by a breach of Japanese etiquette by the victims; but most of the attacks are now known to have been made out of a fixed purpose of embroiling the Tycoon with his foreign friends. The revolutionary leaders knew, as w ll as the Tycoon knew, that the foreign influence was certain to endure; and on the other hand, in spite of the Queen's presents to the Tycoon, Sir Harry Parkes was more friendly to the revolution than he was to the Government at the capital." This explanation *might* mean, for one thing, that the rival parties in Japan were bidding for the favour of the foreign Powers; and from this view-point it would coincide with a theory put forth sixteen years ago by the *Edinburgh Review*. Sir Rutherford Alcock, however, writing in 1869, attributed the hostility against the foreigners to the Government, or the Daimios, or both. The people, he said, could safely be relied upon. It was the Mandarin story over again. But if Sir Rutherford Alcock's view was the correct one, the subsequent conversion of the Daimios was little short of miraculous. The Daimos knew as well as their councillors—who, according to Sir Charles Dilke, were the real leaders—knew, that the foreign influence was an enduring fact. Nothing, indeed, makes a deeper impression on the student of Japanese history than their keen faculty of reading the signs of the times, and their prompt, shrewd, manly style of accommodating themselves to the new conditions. Witness the importation of foreign artificers, and the eager practice in skilled workmanship of all kinds, which immediately followed the first foreign treaty with the American Commodore Perry, in March, 1854. The life of Czar Peter at Wapping was repeated in Japan a hundred times during the first years of the new era—young Daimios worked as blacksmiths, carpenters, draughtsmen, and shipbuilders at the seaports. No doubt the Daimios bore many a grudge against the Tycoon, who, for 250 years, had oppressed them with heavy taxes in men and money, subjected them, in his jealousy, to the inconvenience and expense of spending every alternate half-year at Yeddo, kept their wives and children as hostages for their loyal behaviour during the other half, and almost deprived them of their ancient privileges of provincial governors. But the outcome of the revolution was, evidently, Liberalism, after all, as the main thing. Its permanence depends, of course, on the kind of work which the new Government is producing, the spirit in which it works, and, in a word, the general character of the people. The prominent position which education and public works occupy in the Japanese Budget tells favourably for the first and second points. A most eloquent sign of the genuineness of the new Liberalism is the readiness of the Daimios to submit, for the good of the State, to further reductions, in their incomes, which, at the time of the revolution, and on condition of release from the duty of supplying military contingents and the like, were cut down to one-tenth.

Sir Charles Dilke says that the pensions paid to the Daimios amount to 2,800,000l. a year. A recent article in *Blackwood* estimates the sum at more than four millions. Has there, therefore, been another reduction within the last two or three years? Another unmistakable sign of genuineness is the almost total disappearance of the swashbuckler element from the interior of the country, and the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which English travellers are received there. The character of the Japanese has been the subject of enthusiastic discription by every traveller, from our countryman, Adams the Pilot, who visited them about 1600, and old Kampfer, who wrote his book in 1727, to Mr. Lawrence Oliphant and Sir Charles Dilke. Even from the earliest times, their dealings with foreigners were characterised by manly candour. Their hostility to Europeans dates from, and was caused by, their contact with the Spaniards and Portuguese in the sixteenth century. No Tycoon could allow his Daimios to start a correspondence with the Pope. As Taico Sama honestly told the Governor of the Philippines, "I hold the friars to be traitors to my state, and as such I treat them." Was that the Tycoon who swore "Should the King of Portugal himself, nay, the very God of the Christians, presume to enter my dominions, I would treat him in the same manner," *i. e.*, cut off the intruder's head, as he had already cut off the heads of some of His Majesty's subjects? It was owing to the Spaniards and Portuguese, then, for more than 250 years before 1854, even a Japanese "returning from abroad" was liable to capital punishment. The Dutch, indeed, were tolerated, to the extent of one ship per annum, and a few hundreds of pounds carefully failed with spiked bars, in the Bay of Nagasaki; but that was because the Dutch were the men who scared away the terror of a Spanish conquest. Imagine a Japanese Mexico, or Peru! Once more, the Japanese are far superior to all Eastern peoples, as regards their social institutions. Women have their "rights." Justice is respected in a manner unknown in neighbouring countries, where it is usually sold to the highest bidder. The tone of the daily newspapers is also quite different from what Anglo-Indians are accustomed to. Countless are the examples of the charming kindness of which, for some years past, the foreigners have been the objects. What other Empress—except the Tycoon's wife—would have thought of sending a deputation of ladies "to herself" to the American envoy, Mr. Harris, when he was laid up in bed? And who can help sympathising with Sir Charles Dilke, when he winds up, most poetically, as follows: "All who love children must love the Japanese, the most gracious, the most courteous, and the most smiling of all peoples, whose rural districts form, with Through-the-looking-glass Country, and Wonderland, the three kingdoms of merry dreams."

The discussion of Sir Charles Dilke's second question—How is the foreigner, *i.e.*, practically, the English, influence to be strengthened in Japan?—requires more space than we can now afford. It can hardly be by teaching the native manufactures. With their wonderful aptitude for the needful, the natives have already grown up as good as their teachers; and the same holds in all departments of the States. The number of Europeans employed under Government, as mechanicians, heads of departments, and so forth, is only a third of what it was five or six years ago; their places have been filled by carefully-trained natives. We have still, however, to teach them how to manufacture their cotton, which ranks next in importance to the chief staple of Japan—the rice, from which, unfortunately the Government draws eleven-twelfths of its annual revenue. Sir Charles Dilke's dream will perhaps be laughed down as a dream by the small-brained tribe for whom theory and practice are incompatible. The dream is the nationalisation of the Eastern Seas, so that the Japanese and their neighbours may learn that rifled cannon are not the highest products of civilisation. Europe has done its best to teach the Orientals the very reverse. The first thing the Shah did when he got home was to order cannon from Herr Krupp. Meanwhile, much might be done to develope a good understanding between the English community and the Japanese, by surrendering our foolish claim to have game-laws invented and enforced, throughout the Mikado's dominions, for our sole convenience. The treaty nations might also imitate England, by instituting a special Consular Service. It is a mistake—and one that has been the source of many troubles—to select the representatives of foreign Powers from a class of residents whose whole life is a scramble to grow rich.

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